THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS: DEVOTED TO GENERAL NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXVII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1847. WHOLE NO. 1346.

Original Poetry.

THE DEPARTURE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY T. HEMPSTEAD.

Trembling through the beaded mirth,
Round the islands in the sun,
With a quiet, sorrowful music,
Heard on snowwhite, one by one

Night is flowing, Earth is waking,
Labor, Life, and Day restore;
Divers the tillage where the seed
Sends an echo clear and stern.

Slept awake by me like an angel,
Plain that was with "aye divine"
And the maiden smile of Morning,
Lifts the sinking heart of mine.

Down the ferny, wildwood valleys,
Lined with freeze deep and grave;
Through the lips of whispering chasms,—
Many a yearning ledge between

Lie the footprints of the River
Stamped upon the sparkling sand:
And our footprints keep together
For the Southern, Summer Land

Wimbury, JU 1

SONG.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Oh! tell me not of brighter days,
Such I may women never more;
Each tender scene hath fled my gaze,
And ev'ry charm of life is o'er.
Fain would my tongue no more repeat,
The chilling memories of the dead!
For all 'tis vain I strive to cheat
The poor heart of its secret dread.

Then chide me not nor that I censure
To kiss we faithful as when love;
If thou would'st read this heart in twain,
Then bid me cease to shed a tear
Oh! let the burning fountain flow
Until it rests in Lethe's lake;
Silence would but increase the woe,
And drown the anguished heart to break. F

Original Tales.

FRED STRICKLAND'S ESCAPE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY HARRY HARTMAN

CHAPTER I.

"I am sorry, Fred," said a sister to her brother, "to find that you do not like my particular favorite Dorothea."

"Pho'boe, what a name!" said Frederick, laughing. "One would think that her sponsors, gifted with a prophetic spirit, had imposed this title on her poor lot, conscious that neither grace, beauty, wit, nor wisdom, would be hers; and, in short, that she would be a wallflower and a lonely, deficient of every winning trait, and every attraction."

"Peace, you libeller! In the first place, I enter a plea to the name as christ, which has been wantonly borne by many a lovely, and many an excellent woman; and next, I defend this particular woman against all comers. She is every thing that is good and amiable—pure, high-minded—"

"Enough—enough, sister mine—spare, oh spare me Dorothy's praises! I will concede all that you claim for her—only admit that she is perfection itself, since it matters little to me what she is; and I am very sure that my sister would not be so very fond of any person who had not some merit, though unappreciable to the unprejudiced observation a fastidious person. Why it is that woman has no tions of taste so different from man—"

Sister Clara did not answer—or, if she did we have never heard what she said. But the fact is unquestioned that women, who look at each other with very different eyes from those through which men see the sex; and it is also another fact that a sister's advice is rarely followed in matters of love affairs. But nobody's council should be blindly followed—be the adviser man or woman, except under very peculiar and unusual circumstances. Fred was very little likely to fall into this error, however. It was not that he had what is called "a mind of his own," for he was being sheltered—he was not even steady in his pursuits and purposes, seldom remembering from one week to another the intentions which he imagined he had deliberately and seriously made up, to last forever, and a day. If he kept them a day it was very well for him, leaving the future and its unrealizable rematches unremembered.

But Frederick if he had not settled purposes, had impulses, which, while they lasted, were quite as strong; and contradictions sometimes forced or raised him into remembering, and then giving them the character of resolves. Clara knew this trait in his character, and therefore wisely forebore to press the matter of her friend, pleased to see that her brother left it alone, would forget that he had ever committed himself by declaring against the unapproached Dorothea. As to finding fault with Clara, or even to her a mere acquaintance, very little more interesting than any other of his species, and that either neuter or accessory of his sister, with one she served and admired. Dorothy was not handsome She was not pretty. She was not, it must be acknowledged, in any degree likely to attract the attention of a stranger. She was such a woman as is sometimes denominated a "wall flower," but this is an extremely ugly, but unlike most neglected woman, she was perfectly contented in her neglect —more than content, she was happy. As she never sacred administration, it did not at all disturb her when she did not receive it, and to her circle of near friends who knew, dearly loved her, this was sufficient for her warm heart, and she was satisfied. She rejoiced in their joys, and felt all their triumphs, as if they had been her own; and when at last some these triumphs were not properly founded, and then the sincere and right minded girl did not conceal her want of sympathy, Dorothy was not cast into tems, or affect the sensitives. She did not read homilies to her friends, or assume the right to instruct them, she did not even venture to speak of her to look displeased. But when her mild blue eyes spoke so pleasure at what passed, or when she did not seem to feel pleasure at what was said, when Her silence was a rebuke, and her failure to appreciate was a sufficient reprimand. And it was the more efficient that it was, as it seemed, involuntary and unobtrusive.

Such was Dorothy. Perhaps, for the truth must be told, some of her female friends liked her none the less that, good and amiable as she was, there seemed no danger that she could become a rival. And, as one by no means deficient in personal attraction, it may be that she respected this state of things. If she did, however, she did not betray her knowledge of the fact, but was considerate and kind, with other advantages, to the credit of her plain face, and congratulated herself that she was not handsome. She looked forward to single destiny as a thing fixed as fate, and, weighing its advantages, felicitated herself upon the escape which she should make. from the trials and responsibilities of matrimony Dorothy was too conscientious to avoid any duty or shrink from any task which her lot in life might impose, but that did not prevent her from being pleased at a fair and honest escape from trial—and tried she did really and honestly consider the lot of a married woman. As she was the trusted depositary of the thoughts of more than one of her married acquaintances; and as women, as well as men, use much more apt to confide their sorrows than their joys, Dorothy, and listened with much consideration attention and with real pity. She was so grave as an old school physician of seventy, or a confidential priest of the same advanced years. Nothing to a detail of sympathetic indications.

"What shall I do?" said Fred, when he had finished the relation of his troubles.

"Marry my dear sister Olivia, of course," said Clara, with much solemnity.

Dorothea looked toward her friend with an expression of astonishment, which softened into a smile, as she perceived that Clara could not be in earnest. Fred speculated something like a very bad word, whose last syllable, "tom," according to Webster pronounced "atom," indicates what every one intended to such parties speech when he meets them. There was silence for some moments.

"What shall I do?" asked Fred again.

Dorothy had been for the last two or three minutes looking over the advertising columns of a country newspaper—one often looks, in a boarding, at the most unlikely places for its solution. Suddenly her face lighted up with a smile—Fred thought that Dorothea was go reading to her and her before perceived that her smile was as truly enchanting as it was natural and unaffected

"Why not leave that farm," said Dorothy, pointing to an advertisement in the paper.

"What has that to do with it?" asked Clara, perplexed.

"Dorothy, you are a Solon in—in—monin-de-lain!" shouted Fred, jumping up. "I'll do it!" And true to his impulse he was off in a hurry! When he was gone, Dorothy explained to Clara what we will leave events to explain in our next chapter.

CHAPTER II.

"So," said a friend, to Miss Olivia, "you are really going to settle in the country?"

"Me!—oh dear no. Mr. Strickland, without consulting me, has seen fit to take the Green-tree farm, but I shall not hear him of that ridiculous fancy. I never will live in the country—no! I. The very notion is preposterous. He must give that up, or give up Olivia Hartley."

Miss Olivia's friend was one of that particular kind of friends who never let a story spoil for lack of embellishment. Much more was said than is necessary for us to repeat—since all that was said did not amount to one-tenth of what was reported. How did the friend stop all her gratifying? She found the ear of Fred also, and proceeded him to say that any woman who could not consult his taste and his happiness, was no wife for him. We are very much afraid that Frederick Strickland knew his confidence would be abused, when he said certain things to his friend—and that was all that he said to "not to repeat them." He told her that Olivia was a great deal too much attached to him to give him up for a trifle—and that he was not disposed, by submission below marriage, to become a slave altogether. And, in fact, all this communication was in the strictest confidence, she related to Olivia in the same terms. In short as one would readily suppose, the whole town was full of it. Mr. Strickland and Miss Huntley were understood, on all hands, to be in an affectionately antagonistic position.

"Don't give way" said Olivia's friends, "or you are a bewildered."

"I shall not," said Olivia.

"Stick to it, Fred!" said Strickland's friends. "or you are ruined for life."

Fred stuck to his sleeve, and said nothing.

Now gossip had a mouth full. Nothing was talked of her nine days, but the quarrel between Fred Strickland and Olivia. The men ranged themselves on his side, and the women on hers. Things that they did say were exaggerated, and things that they never said were invented. The result was that on the tenth day, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when Fred called for an explanation, that Miss Olivia Huntley and Mr. Frederic Strickland had some very cool words—some of which, Mr. Strickland understood to mean nothing more nor less than a dismissal. Fred, however, asked the lady if such was to be considered their meaning and purport; and was given by her to understand, that such had been her misconception of his character, and such her error in regard to his sentiments, "so little, she was persuaded, was he capable of true attachment, that if she had known it, no evidence in remorse to her heart, would have turned away."

Mr. Nightshade walked the floor until twelve o'clock, and it was not until long after little Harry's skin was cool and moist, that he would take off his clothes and retire to rest.

When the doctor came on the next morning, Harry was playing about and singing to himself, as he lively as a cricket.

"I was sure it was nothing serious," said Mr. Nightshade to her husband. "But you are so easily frightened."

"Better be scared than hurt," returned Mr. Nightshade, a little put out with himself for having made such a mistake—"but some of Lay-rules and plenty of Lucas, at 1 to 6 with this Green-tree farm, that you have swindled me into taking a lease of for ten years!"

"I tell the lease, make your peace with Olivia, hire a house in town, marry her, and move to town," said Clara.

"Marry a sensible woman, and move upon the farm," said Dorothy.

"I will," said Fred, suddenly, "if you will take me."

"Take him, Dorothy, do," said Clara, laughing but he not of the notion in half an hour. Shall I ring and send for the parson?"

"What nonsense!" said Dorothy, reddening—and very evident it was that the simple-hearted Dorothy found occasion to blush. "What nonsense!"

Fred stole a peep at her face, and thought—that he never saw a more sensible face in his life. Indeed! The truth was, that Dorothy was becoming every day an object of more interest to him, and in the conduct toward her these began to be something not to be described in words, and not perhaps exact. Fred's love-blown Dorothy away from the house. Fred's love-blown Dorothy away from the house. Fred's love-blown Dorothy away from the house

United States SATURDAY POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

Philadelphia: SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1847.

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Subscribers who are in arrears, will please send on their dues through the mail, without waiting to be called upon by our collectors.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of the following named persons who are in arrears for this paper.

Of Franklin Tavener, formerly of Parkersburg, Va.
Of F. D. Belaigh, formerly of Pottsville, Penn.
Of Col. Jno. D. Hagnon, formerly of Aberdeen, Miss.
Of Thos. M. Clarke, formerly of do.
Of Jos. Reed, formerly of Hubbard, Ohio.
Of J. D. Kelley, formerly of St. Chris, Ga.
Of Humphrey Hill, formerly of Derby, Pa.
Of Basil Sykes, formerly of Boston, Pa.
Of Genl. F. Geary, formerly of Elizabethtown, Ky.
Of O. Lewis, formerly of Haverstraw, Del. county, Pa.
Of Post Master, formerly of Greenville, Ohio.
Of Thos. Stroud, formerly of Jeanettville, Pa.
Of Frank. W. Dewey, formerly of Rochester, N. York.
Of Francis Crombry, formerly of Alabama.
Of Jos. J. Steptoe, formerly of Prairie Hill, Clerk's Office of Chas Smith, formerly of Cape Vincent, N. York
Of P. A. Collins, formerly of Newton, Upper Falls, Massachusetts.
Of Gershom Keeling, formerly of Belvidere, N. Jersey.
Of D. W. Field, formerly of Montgomery, Alabama.
Of L. W. Fotheree, formerly of Gambier, Ohio.
Of T. J. Thompson, formerly of Vicksburg, Mississippi and Harrodsburg, Kentucky.
Of H. H. Swanson, formerly of Cora Plaster P. O., Pa.
Of Spencer H. Wirt, formerly of Tuo Ta, N. Y.
Of G. Wagener, formerly of do. do.
Of W. H. Ferrel, formerly of Troy, Mississippi.

POST OFFICE DRAFTS.

Subscribers could oblige us by sending themselves of the above mode of remittance, when at all convenient. Being entirely safe, more than compensates for the additional trouble.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HERMAN D'PETERS. This tale is respectfully declined.

TOM TYRRE'S EXPERIENCE, is accepted. The accompanying poem is under consideration.

G. E. A historical enigma by G. E. is not accompanied by the answer.

DISCUSSION ON GAMBLING.

The discussion on Gambling between Mr. Green, the Reformed gambler, and Mr. Freeman, of the "Freeheaven," which has been looked forward to with so much interest, opened upon Monday evening. The audience generally, however, were rather disappointed, inasmuch as Mr. Freeman stated that he did not come there to defend gambling, but only to prove the folly and injustice of attempting to put it down by making its practice by professional gamblers, an offence punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. But although Mr. Freeman made this avowal, he evidently did attempt in various parts of the discussion, to defend gambling—not, however, as a thing good; but as being much more warrantable than many other practices which society tolerates, and which no man loses his reputation, or is in danger of imprisonment, for engaging in.

We have no scruple in confessing, that we were much interested in Mr. Freeman. He appears to be one of a singular class of men: some one of whom may be found in nearly every pursuit, however disreputable. Men of keen and subtle minds, and of no much goodness and honesty of purpose as they are able in the life which they have chosen, or into which perhaps they have been in a degree forced. In the course of his remarks, he made one allusion to his own history, which while it told us much as to anything that was said in the course of the debate against gambling, opened unto us in a degree the secret of his present position. He said that when he was a young man, he had lost his all at the gaming table, and that that fever he had never entirely covered—it had broken his heart." And yet, strange anomaly, he now not only makes his living by gambling, but stands forward as its open and avowed defender.

But let us look a little further into Mr. Freeman's arguments. He did not state them very plainly, being evidently unaccustomed to public speaking and, at the English say, to "thinking on his legs;" but if we are not mistaken, the essence of his argument as follows. Gambling in cards is not right abstractly, but it is the same in principle as gambling in stocks, in breadstuffs, in merchandize, in land, or in anything else. None of these are right, but they are necessary frauds of the folly and sin of the sons of men, and inevitable in the present condition of society. "I make my living, I know," he pro bably says, "from the weakness and folly of men; but my fellow men, but so do the physician, the judge, the lawyer, the jailer, and the hangman." It we are not mistaken, in this line of argument, Mr. Freeman make out a clear case to his own consciences; and to some small extent he is right in what he asserts. To gamble with cards, is the same in principle as to gamble with stocks, or anything else—the difference is only one of degree, but although the gambler and the judge, both do a certain amount of the vices of their fellow men, the difference is very evident between him whose business confines to increase those vices, and his whose main office is to lessen them.

But Mr. Freeman complains that, while the gambler with cards is proscribed by society, and branded with all marks of shame, and laws passed to imprison him if found pursuing his art, the gambler in stocks is neither reviled nor imprisoned. At the rank injustice, as he, in our opinion, honestly believes it, of this comes on the part of society; he can hardly by certain his indignation. Those "sacred gentry," as one of our contemporaries designates them, were not at all more amenable to public opinion, but were the natural language of uncontrollable in digestion at what he believes to be the rank injustice of society, which he could not adequately express in words. The audience laughed, but the speaker was far from laughing—a perfect tempest of conflicting emotions, it seemed to us, was agitating his bosom. Strange as it may sound to our readers, he evidently thought his cause was just, and wanted to make it appear so to the gamblers and their friends, bonfonis of whom were present, and ready at any moment with their applause, but to the crowd of intelligent, virtuous men and women, in whose audience he stood. We saw the breaking out of this feeling in the half-concealed contempt which he alluded to the tame of gamblers in general, as contrasted with his own—"he did not keep the company of gamblers; he had nothing to say against them; but he tame a very different."

But it is unjust to punish the gambler with cards by imprisonment and public prescription, while the gambler in stocks, &c., whose crime is the same in principle, though not in degree, goes unwhipt of justice? Undoubtedly it is, for it is no reason that one vice should go unpunished, because another is able to escape, for the present. Mr. Freeman's argument is very good, so far as it applies to inflicting upon the gambler in stocks the same penalty as on himself; but the fact of Progress, and the best interests of society, demand that these things be abolished or allowed to work themselves. For the way Society advances, is simply this—the worst manifestations of vice are first prevented, and then such prescription is made a stepping stone to demolish others. For instance—we attack gambling with cards, the worst manifestation of the gambling principle; we make it ill-shunned in the moral sense of the world; we so construct it, and justly, too, as a felony, that detection in practising it is disgrace in that faith, and all the efforts of its moral supporters may be able henceforward to separate from its popular opprobrium. Step by step, as in the course of some fifty or one hundred years, can this decliage in stocks, for instance, be handled with impunities. If right can be proved to be rightfully ascribed by the phrase "GAMBLER IN STOCKS," the battle is half won. For the prescription of the worst kind of gambling, will give a moral ground from which to attack the principle of gambling wherever found. And this, we say, is the only Law of Progress.

Another ground taken by Mr. Freeman was that a man has a right to do what he chooses with his own, if in so doing he does not injure others; and in a limited sense, this is true, doubtless—but he does injure somebody else if he fails to perform his duties to himself, or to his own sanctity. For instance, he has no right to commit suicide. But Gambling cannot be done without injuring some one. If he wins, he plays at the expense of others; if he loses, he injures himself, and gives a

United States SATURDAY POST.

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Mr. C. W. JAMES, of Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our Agent for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and Missouri; and Messrs. Thomas & Jones, Newsmen, Louisville, Kentucky, are our Agents for Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama.

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WILLIAM A. PIERCE collects for us in Penn.

THOMAS M'KEEVER is our Travelling Agent in New Jersey.

CHARLES B. ROWLEY will receive subscriptions and subscriptions for this paper in the State of New York.

Local Intelligence.

NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The Second Annual Convention of the above named body was recently held in this city. A great deal of business of various kinds was transacted, which it is scarcely necessary to lay before our readers; as it mostly particularly interests the profession, who will doubtless find the proceedings regularly reported in the Medical Journals. Perhaps the most important of the doings of the Convention was the organization of a Society, under the name of "The American Medical Association," of which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, of Pennsylvania, President.

Dr. J. Knight, of New Haven; A. H. Stevens, of New York; Dr. Moultrie, of South Carolina; Dr. Thomas Evans Alexander, Vice Presidents.

Drs. Stille, of Philadelphia, and Dunbar, of Philadelphia, Secretaries.

Dr. J. Rogers, of Philada., Treasurer.

Two thousand copies of the proceedings of the Convention and Association were ordered to be printed, and the Association then adjourned to meet again in May, 1848, in Baltimore.

GEN. THOMAS THUMB.

His littleness, General Thomas Thumb, tastefully called Tom Thumb, has arrived in this city, and is now exhibiting at the Chinese Assembly Rooms in Museum Building, in Ninth below Chesnut street. He holds three levees in the course of each day and evening, at which he gives an exhibition of his powers in foreign parts, and goes through his various wonderful performances. Although General Thumb has enjoyed unbounded popularity in almost every town from this country, he still is as little as ever. The innumerable kisses he daily received, having had the effect to prevent an increase in bulk—and every danger being, especially in London and Paris, that he would be kissed all away. This also accounts for his continuing to be as young in appearance as a sweet little fellow. This will be the last opportunity to see the General, as he is resolutely bent upon retiring before many days have gone by—unless some of his devoted friends should enter upon running him for the Presidency; in which case, he thinks, that being so very small, he could hardly fail of going in.

A TRACT DISTRIBUTOR.

A man by the name of Samuel Lewis, was brought over on last Saturday by Judge Kelly, for annoying the congregation that was worship at the Calvin Presbyterian Church, by thrusting tracts into their faces. The testimony proved that the defendant had repeatedly been at the above place for distributing tracts, and upon several occasions, told discourses which delayed their worship, and which they collected about him. The conduct of the defendant, however, had always been peaceable, and there was no doubt from the evidence, but that he was under an improper zeal. Judge Kelly said that the defendant seemed to have forgotten that every man had a certain inherent right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and was disposed to deny that right to those who differed with him in his particular mode of faith. He was required to enter bail to the amount of $200 for his future good behaviour.

DINNER TO COM. CONNER.

A public dinner was given, on Thursday of last week, in this city, to Commodore Conner. Over one hundred gentlemen were present on the occasion.

Joseph R. Ingersoll presided, assisted by T. M. Pettit and M. M. Read as Vice Presidents. Among the guests present, were Vice President Dallas, Commodore Stewart and Morgan, Mayor Smith, C. J. Ingersoll, Judge Kane of the Princeton, and several other officers of the Army and Navy.

The usual quantity of victuals was eaten upon the occasion, and an extraordinary number of toasts drank, and rather an unusual number of songs sung, after which the company dispersed.

DEATH OF DR. MCCLELLAN.

Doctor George McClellan, one of the most distinguished physicians in the city, and probably the most distinguished surgeon in the United States died very suddenly on Saturday night last. On the morning of that day he is supposed to have been in the enjoyment of his usual health and high spirits, but in the afternoon he was attacked by a bilious calic, of which he died in the course of the night. The loss of one so gifted in his profession is a public calamity.

DEARS OR HEARTH.—The number of deaths during the last week in this city were 190—55 adults and 75 children.

General News.

EXPERIMENT AT PITTSFIELD WITH GUN COTTON.—The result of a series of experiments, carrying with gun cotton, is published in the Pottsville papers. No smoke or vitiation of the atmosphere was perceived after any of the experiments except that which resulted from the rapids used for combustion—the fire in the fuse, &c. The operation of powder would have completely filled the room with smoke. Another important quality of the cotton is that it can be charged in the side and breech tubes, without the necessity of a covering to enclose it. Two ounces of cotton, equivalent to about twenty ounces of such powder as is used for blasting, can be made into a cartridge six inches in length, and 1½ inches in diameter. While with the same diameter, the powder would require about two feet. Even an important economy may be gained by using smaller drills, both in the cost of the instrument, and the time necessary to make the holes to take the charge.

TRADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY WITH THE NORTH.—The New Orleans Bulletin, referring to a late number, has an article exhibiting the movements of the North to draw off the trade of the Valley of the Mississippi from the South. It is there stated, according to estimates, that within the last ten years the exports of the State of Ohio, by way of the Erie Canal, have increased from one million to—Flour, 800 per cent; wheat, 1,300 do; barrels of provisions, 1,000, do.; pearl and pot ashes, 600 do.; whisky, 1,000, do. amounting in the aggregate of four at New Orleans during 1845 were 333,318 bbls.; receipts at Buffalo, by the Erie Canal, for the same year, 1,745,500 bbls.; do. at Oswego, at New Orleans were 178,328 hogsheds; at Buffalo, 7,334,000 bushels—an immense difference, then showing that the enterprise of the Northern people can turn from the great emporium of the South much of that trade which doubtless it would otherwise have enjoyed.

ARMY LIFE.—The Army correspondent of the North American says:—

The harsh treatment and privations that the men are subjected to soon make our callous to all but his own feelings and interests. A daily witness painful spectacles of human degradation and sufferance that before seemed impossible to our nature. Men we have known at home as gentlemen, associate promiscuously, because the most narrow-minded, sordid, beggar (if he were sober) would be vastly more companionable, nor worse, some who were accounted of no great moment at home, now by bright sides and asterisks as much by their liberality as others by their cupidity.

MEANS STRAIN CASES.—Two immense sums of money have been devised in England to persons in this country. The first is the famous Talwaig estate, in the division of which, it is believed, that the family of the Lawrences in New York, will ultimately obtain over $10,000,000. The other is a would-sell, amounting to $30,000,000, which is said to be inherited by a gentleman in New Castle, Me., in the name of Jennings.

A HERO TO VOLUNTEERS.—One who has seen the "elephant" in Mexico, writes that if it is such philosophy and nerve to volunteer in the dragoon-line in any other division of the army. It costs Uncle Sam a considerable amount for a horse, and the commanding officers are extremely careful in exposing the riders to unnecessary danger.

KIDD'S TREASURE.—The story about the finding of Kidd's treasure, at Caldwell's Landing, proved untrue. There is one consolation for the poor fellows, however; it don't prove that the treasure is lost forever.—*Lynn News.*

WATERMAN.—It is said that a pint of varnish mixed with a bucket of whitewash, will give it in a great degree, the qualities of paint, and it will withstand all kinds of weather.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

RISE IN THE PRICES OF ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The Caledonia brings fourteen days later intelligence from Europe.

The Queen's speech has been transacted since the sailing of the last steamship, and the improvement in wheat, flour, and Indian corn had given way to a decline.

On the 12th ult. wheat advanced from two to three shillings per quarter, and flour met with extreme demand of full value. Indian corn was quiet, but steady in value. A further advance of one shilling per quarter, in Wheat, took place at the 14th ult.

Indian Corn is in demand, but the supplies are almost exhausted. Of American Flour, the distribution of the trade, under the provisions of the Corn-law, the prices of the best brands are full one shilling per barrel above the prices of the 12th.

April 16th, the market was the scene of much spirited business, and an advance of one shilling per barrel, on Baltimore and Belgian accounts, at a rise of prices equal to six shillings per quarter over those of the day week.

The cotton market is also improved.

The London Times announces that, on the 24th ult., upward of forty vessels, laden with corn, left that port, mostly for England.

The import duty imposed upon rice by the states of the Zollverein, has been abolished, in consequence of the present high price of provisions.

The approximate of real tax which has in some places been used as a remedy for the potato blight, and to have thoroughly destroyed the vegetative power of the seed.

An officer in the Indian army is said to have fatally succeeded in guaranteeing gun cotton, so as to produce a species of white gunpowder.

The Augsburg Gazette states that a chemist of Vienna has produced bread from oil-cake—the refuse of oil mills. This discovery gives an article which is both agreeable and nutritive, and costs but a trifling amount.

The Saxon government has determined that corn, flour, and potatoes, from foreign countries, are to remain on the free to Saxony, shall be admitted, till the end of December, free from duty.

The condition of the manufacturers in Vienna is deplorable. Most of the cotton spinners work at a loss, and are compelled to diminish the number of their hands. The unemployed spinners are now about fifteen hundred in number. They have already lived one week.

The Berlin Gazette, Vossische, and particularly in Silesia, the crops bear an appearance so promising, that the markets of the country already begin to feel the effect of a sensible reduction in prices.

The Austrian Government is establishing agricultural schools in all parts of the empire.

Count Metternich, R. N., has been appointed emigration agent for the port of Bremen.

Baron Von Minutoli Ratcrsell, has the honor of Minister Resident at the court of Mecklenburg Strelitz, has been appointed Minister Resident to Mexico.

The Rev. Mr. Hall, a Presbyterian preacher, who has been for upwards of twenty years in Spain, has been expelled from that country by the Queen's order.

The Queen has given an Exchequer bill of £1,000 to the Irish Society, for preaching without permission in the streets.

A good deal of discussion and correspondence has taken place in consequence of the sailing of the Canterbury Universalist Church, by thrusting tracts into their faces. The testimony proved that the defendant had repeatedly been at the above place for distributing tracts, and upon several occasions, told discourses which delayed their worship, and which they collected about him. The conduct of the defendant, however, had always been peaceable, and there was no doubt from the evidence, but that he was under an improper zeal. Judge Kelly said that the defendant seemed to have forgotten that every man had a certain inherent right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and was disposed to deny that right to those who differed with him in his particular mode of faith. He was required to enter bail to the amount of $200 for his future good behaviour.

A public dinner was given, on Thursday of last week, in this city, to Commodore Conner. Over one hundred gentlemen were present on the occasion.

Joseph R. Ingersoll presided, assisted by T. M. Pettit and M. M. Read as Vice Presidents. Among the guests present, were Vice President Dallas, Commodore Stewart and Morgan, Mayor Smith, C. J. Ingersoll, Judge Kane of the Princeton, and several other officers of the Army and Navy.

The usual quantity of victuals was eaten upon the occasion, and an extraordinary number of toasts drank, and rather an unusual number of songs sung, after which the company dispersed.

Dr. McClellan, one of the most distinguished physicians in the city, and probably the most distinguished surgeon in the United States died very suddenly on Saturday night last. On the morning of that day he is supposed to have been in the enjoyment of his usual health and high spirits, but in the afternoon he was attacked by a bilious calic, of which he died in the course of the night. The loss of one so gifted in his profession is a public calamity.

Religious News.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

A meeting for the formation of an American Evangelical Alliance, was held in this city on Wednesday week, Chief Justice Hornblower presiding. After a full discussion, the meeting adopted a series of five resolutions, in addition to the views put forth by the London Convention. The following are the principal resolutions:—

That in accordance with the first and second of the Evangelical Alliance principles of the basis, it is the right of every individual man, throughout the world, to possess the word of God, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, and obey that word for himself, under his responsibility to God, who has given him the revelation to be a lamp to his feet and a light to his path.

5. Inasmuch as the peculiar circumstances of this country seem to demand an expression of sentiment on the subject of slavery, this alliance declares that discrimination is to be made between those who hold Slaves, not by their own fault, or for the sake of their own advantage, but from motives entirely benevolent, and those who hold their fellow creatures in bondage for the sake of gain, and that the former are to be regarded as entitled to fellowship, while the latter cannot be received as members of this Alliance.

Still the one object of the Alliance shall be steadily urged, in view, which is not the present or imperfect peace nor the removal of slavery or any other species of evil, however desirable these objects may be in themselves, but the possession of Christian union and heartfelt love.

Political Intelligence

ELECTION OF LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Whigs have carried the city of Louisville by a majority of several hundreds. Upon the Literary question the vote was—for a Literary Fund 1,742—for do 1,742—1 cross." On the question of a subscription by the city, to the stock of the Lexington and Louisville Railroad Company, the vote was 1,499 yeas to 306 nays.

STATE OF IOWA.—The Democrats have carried their candidates in every judicial district:—1st district, Williamson, 1 majority; 2d, Clinton's majority, 444; 3d do., Olney's majority, 73; 4th do., Carlton's majority, 361. Total Democratic majority, 1,450. But Mason, Democrat, has been elected as superintendent, by Harlan, Whig, by about 450.

ELECTION IN WILMINGTON, DEL.—The Democratic ticket in Town Wards elected all their candidates; in the Fourth Ward the Whigs elected theirs. The Democratic majority on an average is over 70.

Almost a year ago I was attacked with vomiting, which continued nearly three months, during which time I took day or occasion appeared on the sides of my neck, which increased in number and size, and in the month of May, the formation of my eyes and eyelids, which destroyed my sight entirely, and rendered me totally blind. I was told by one and soon the disease spread all over me; my limbs were swollen to a great size, and I was unable to walk or stand without causing the skin to crack open, when the blood would run out. I was confined to my bed, and to all appearance, I was unable to get up any thing, and in the month of October, 1845, I had a fever, which left me in a weight, and reduced me to 98 lbs. I was then induced to try ALTERATIVE three times a day, and in SARATIVE three times a day, and in SARSAPARILLA and I have now taken his ALTERATIVE two months, and am now happy to say I am entirely restored to health.

CAROLINE NEWBERRY.

No. 118 North Front street, Philadelphia.

If any persons doubt my statement, they will please call on me, at No. 118 North Front street, Philadelphia, Spring Garden street, or on Mrs. Tabeer where I reside, and I will cheerfully satisfy them of the truth of the above.

CAROLINE NEWBERRY.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 29th day of August, 1846.

JOHN C. BROWN, Alderman.

South Third Street, Philadelphia.

may 9-3t

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The medicine which has obtained the utmost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood, such as Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Pimples on the face, Blotches on the body, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Female Complaints, all arising from the use of Mercury, or the humors in

Selected Poetry.

LINES WRITTEN TWENTY YEARS AFTER MARRIAGE.

FROM THE KNICKERBOCKER.]

Dear wife, come twenty years have flown
Since you and I agreed to roam,
Through pleasure and through pain, I own,
But then I was too old to marry;
In single cash full long, though
I'd land, and wished to try the double;
Friendship I'd found but meagre stuff,
And Hymen was a perfect trouble.

From books no move a science came,
To teacher he in my bosoms tome;
And reading, pure science very dull,
All I knew stupid straying rhymer.
The dream I penetrated o'er,
I mixed but for a minor portion,
And all I more enjoyed were not
When solemn measure was in fashion.

There was a museum in my lower,
A suit of costumes and costume hanging;
And through my home what thoughts would dart,
How many shapes go wildly dreaming!
My feelings had never like a hotbed,
Remain so lowery, yet peculiar;
At first I guessed it was the weather,
And then my ancient sweet-heart, Julia.

But when the freezes grew quite worse,
And quite as wearily chilled the latter,
I found that neither sun nor stove
Nor gentle Julia was the matter:
"Who was it then?" I sadly cried,
"It must be some such charming fairy;
A lender ass!" my soul replied,
"Delicious, dear, enchanting Mary."

At first you doubted, then refused
To listen to my restless vagaries;
But when you paused and wept and wooed,
Upon your chorus and my wishes,
Your tender bosom relenting knew
Something of Love's embracing emotion,
And finally raged the true
Deep fervor of my soul's devotion.

Seems wife! did I an old yes earth
That we should always love each other,
Then I would endeavor to make
Your years more hastened, father, brother!
Ah! what have you not been to me!
My hope, my joy, my all, my treasure,
Since twenty years have flown with thee,
Like dreams of pure unruffled pleasure.

Interesting Sketch.

THE NEW POPE.

FROM FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER'S NEW WORK.

We have been favored with some of the early sheets of "A Year of Consolation," by that lady, and present our readers with some attractive pleasings. The "Year" was spent in Italy, and her residence in Rome affords her an opportunity of picking up some interesting anecdotes of the new Pope, who has

"'Mid golden splendors from all sorts of people."

"Monsigner ——If nays, the enthusiasm of the people for their new sovereign, is not to be described. Immediately after his election, the man who had recovered their liberty flocked to the churches and received the sacrament, without exception, with extreme devotion. Moreover, he added that Rome had certainly appointed this man to the exigency of the times, for that the whole papal government was tottering to its foundations. If anything can save it, as a government, I suppose this may; but it is far more likely to prove the peppercorn process for making orange and in this respect perfidy may the present Pope be considered God's messenger, and the appointed instrument of the special of time. Monsigner has held several admirable anecdotes of his benevolence and activity. The day of the procession of St. John Lateran, a poor old beggar woman, attracted by the warmth, called out to Christ's successor upon earth for help, 'Santo Padre, ajutatemi; che sia qui povera vecchia abandonata sopra la paglia e senza di fame.' The Pope sent her immediately a gold piece, and passed on in the procession. At night, in the dress of an Abbate, having perfectly remembered the face he had dictated to him as that where the woman lived, he went to seek her, and found her absolutely lying upon straw, and a state of miserable destitution. He immediately prescribed in the house of the curate of the parish; the latter, called up not without considerable humor and difficulty (not knowing from whom the summons came,) from his comfortable bed, was just in amazement and dismay at the sight of the Pope, who reprimanding him severely for his neglect of the poor under his charge, finds him a considerable money. Bed, bed and bedding, to the poor old beggar, whom he had just visited. His holiness, it seems, has a box at the post-office of which himself keeps the key; and whereas no letter whatever was ever allowed to reach the late Gregory the Sixteenth, it is an understand thing that his own, with everything put into it, is delivered immediately into the Pope's hands. A certain sum of money having been charitably appropriated, I do not precisely remember by whom now, in dower-money, for a certain number of poor young Roman girls in one of the parishes in Rome, was among the number, a poor deformed girl, was defrauded by the priest in whose hands the money was lodged, and who retained here. The girl vexed herself to address a letter to the Pope, stating how her portion had been withheld from her. With out loss of time the defaulter was summoned and condemned by the Pope to pay the poor cripple gild fifty scudi out of his own pocket, besides the twenty-five which was the portion due to her. Some evenings after this, in the usual incognito dress of an Abbate, he directed the carriage of an asylum for poor children, the management of which was not supposed to be altogether conscientiously conducted. The porter refused to open the door, alleging that the children were all asleep, or just going to bed, and that nobody could be let in. At last, the magical 'Apriti che sono il Papa,' threw the door wide, and the porter, in an ecstacy of fright, almost running to rouse the whole establishment with the news, which, however, His Holiness forbade; and merely desiring the deranged porter to conduct him to the children's eating-room, he proceeded to taste the bread and wine set before them for their supper. He then invited to the repaster, and said—'To-morrow, sir, let the bread and wine put before these poor children be such as it ought to be; and remember that I have my eye upon you' with which salutary warning he departed. There is something rather Harrod Alraschid in these nocturnal expeditions of His Holiness. On fast days in the week, for a certain numbers of hours, he receives indiscriminately all persons who wish to see and speak with him, and is not disturbed without any distinction, one by one, according to number, and the Pope, permitting them to rest themselves, hears their requests, and their complaints, and the warning these that any attempt to impose upon him in any way under the mantle of humility he detected and punished, takes their name and address, and their business inquired into and put to rights. After the manner, said Monsigner, perfectly adorn him, for nothing can exceed his graciousness and kindness to them ——a dawns,' added he, with Chris, 'daily humanity;' 'bisogna pensarlo che sono persone anche lei creature di Dio!' for which allowance we heretical females were duly grateful."

* * *

Among many others, ——— laid on two beautiful ascendons of his humanity and wisdom. While he was Archbishop of Spoleto, a list of persons convicted of political liberalism was brought to him, and he was earnestly recommended to forward it to Rome as an exhibition of zeal that would be highly serviceable to himself: he said he would take care of it, and immediately tore it up, and threw it into the fire. Since the proclamation of the new system of amnesty, a subscription was set on foot in Rome to raise a sum of money for the poor man whose long detention in the prison had, of course, cut off most of them back into the world with very full pockets. A list of the subscribers' names was brought to the Pope by M. Sterbini, the governor's secretary, who suggested that it would be very desirable to keep it as a future means of ascertaining who were tainted with sympathy for liberal opinions. The Pope said he thought it was highly desirable to make that use of it, and immediately wrote down his own name, with a donation of a hundred scudi, and desired that Monsigner Mactai to follow his example, and record himself as a friend of those who had suffered for liberal opinions. There is a touch of humor about this anecdote that makes it perfectly enchanting.

While Archbishop of Imola, he was almost known to have exhibited his sympathy for those suffering in the cause of political reform, by furnishing many of the exiled patriots with money. A beautiful anecdote is related of his merciful and his manly disposition while he was in this situation. Among the other duties of the archbishop is that of a periodical survey of the prisons, in the course of which, visits of greater or less length may be paid by him to the cells of each and any of the criminals. An unfortunate woman, whose husband had been confined for upwards of a year, and who had for this period been denied leave to see him, at length, in despair, applied to the archbishop, whose office, however, gave him no power of furnishing her with the required permission; he could not, however, by the poor creature's misery, the humane man commanded her petition, and on the afternoon of the day of its receipt, set out to the prison, went to her to join the train which usually attended at his progress on these occasions. Arrived at the cell of the unfortunate woman, he commanded, in her the woman enter it, and not himself of the dungeon door for an hour, during which space of time the unfortunate wife on the table. He then left her in the restitutive reported the cause of the *old Clerk* and Assistant Clerk, who were re-appointed.

The Committee was then requested to read one of the epistles from New England, which resulted in referring the subject to the next Yearly Meeting.

The morning and afternoon of Third-day and part of Fourth-day morning, were occupied in reading the minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings. The unusual length of these minutes was caused by the insertion upon them, of an examination of certain members and meetings of which there had been, for a had long been the cause of much uneasiness, and against which that meeting believed itself called upon to bear its testimony, by entering upon them with the writings of our early Friends. The question of approving of these minutes, and especially the examinations, occasioned a close debate of several hours, and ended in the adoption of the decision of the weight judgment of Friends, as expressed and recorded in publication by the Meeting for Sufferings. The calmness which covered the assembly after this conclusion was arrived at, was remarkable, and conducting to many Friends.

In the afternoon of Fourth-day the reports of the Representative Boards of the Boarding School Committee, were read and approved. The former stated that the condition of the Institute in regard to agriculture and the arts, is considered in a state of advance, was peculiarly improving; and encourages the hope that if they can be sustained in their present situation, the civilization of this small remnant of our native tribes will be permanently secured.

The condition of the boarding-school at Westtown was represented as being highly satisfactory. The average number of pupils during the past year had been about 240 boys and girls, and the order and improvement of the pupils was commended. Considerable improvements have been made, and are now making, in the buildings, in consequence of which the Summer session of the school will not open till the 10th instant.

A communication was received from Edward Field Jr. of Curry, a minister of Money Monthly Meeting, was also read.

Meetings for worship were held at all the houses on Fifth-day morning.

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The report on the subject of apprentices liquors were next taken up, by which it appears that our testimony against their use as an article of drink is advancing, only forty-four Friends being in that habit, or giving it to their workmen. Two of the Quarterly Meetings, and many of the Monthly Meetings, report no Friends in the habit of it.

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By proposing the health of the Pope.

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" Widowers and maids,	918	948	974
" Widowers and widows,	264	272	280

There are in Paris about 640 magistrates of different kinds: 1,400 lawyers, attorneys, notaries, etc.: 1,418 physicians: 800 barbers: 400 butchers, and about 1,500 grocers; 600 persons who keep boarding houses, (hotels garnis et logeurs); 900 restaurateurs, and 2,500 cabarets and small wine shops. About 10,000 drivers of coaches, cabs, stages and omnibuses; 20,000 domestics of whom 13,500 are males, and 21,500 are females. Upwards of 18,000 persons have received charity in one year, of whom 21,000 are foundlings.

About 1,972,000 person yearly make deposits in the saving fund, and the aggregate sum in 1843, exceeded $6,000,000, of which about one-fourth per cent. $7,100,000.

The revenue of the city is about $14,000,000, the greater part of which is employed to keep it in perfect order, to aid the hospitals, asylums, establishments, to the improvement of its streets, gardens, promenades, parks and public buildings.

HURCLUS.

Choice Selections.

FROM THE NATIONAL ERA.

THE MOTHER.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

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Heightened its fame like a star of gold,
That in his hall of judgment, firm, yet mild,
Were thither called two women with a child.

"Be mine, oh, king!" his mine, the mother cries;
Nay, said the other, then let speedest law!
The child is mine, and to my bosom lay,
When this false woman stole it thence away.

Then, said the king, Let each be reconciled;
Bring in the sword and cleave the child in twain!
And she whose child it was not, spake again,
Saying, Righteous judgment! straightway be it since.

Nay, said the other, all I have I'll give,
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And the king said, in accent sweetly mild,
This woman is the mother of the child!
To which at once from out her inmost part,
Rush'd by the bearing of her faithful heart.

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An acute female writer, after remarking a little unsought-ably what capital diplomatists men are in love affairs, and how cool, how eager, sensible, rain women are, to believe them to be as much interested and high-minded, because they can scatter a little gold dust upon the surface of a common engine of selfishness within their bosoms—adds the following novel observations:

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THE QUAKER MEETING.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA FRIEND, OF THE FIRST INSTANT.

The Yearly Meeting closed on 7th-day morning after a session of unusual interest.

The attendance was large, and a number of ministering Friends from other Yearly Meetings were present.

The proceedings on Second-day morning were chiefly confined to the reading of the epistles from London, Dublin, New York, Baltimore, North Carolina, Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, and of the women sister it, and not himself of the dungeon door for an hour, during which space of time the unfortunate wife on the table. He then left her in the restitutive reported the cause of the *old Clerk* and Assistant Clerk, who were re-appointed.

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Original Essay.

FRENCH STATISTICS. PARIS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

This is a little world, where all the comfort and luxury which man can enjoy, are found; and where misery has also made her home. It is built on a beautiful situation which is divided by the river Seine. It is in the form of an irregular oval, the greater diameter of which, from east to west, or from the barrier of Vincennes to that of Charenton, is about four French leagues or six miles; and the lesser, from north to south, from the barrier of the Martyrs to that of Sante, is about one league and a half, or about five miles and a half.

The Seine is crossed by twenty-six bridges, four of which are suspension bridges. These unite the parts of the town together. About 1,800 streets, lanes, alleys and passages give to the inhabitants a free circulation. They form a total extent of about 300 miles, the whole of which is well paved, one-eighth of the pavements it renewed yearly during the fine weather. What a quantity of light is nightly consumed! besides the old way of lighting with oil, there are not less than 671,000 gas burners, employed in the public streets of private houses.

To place the houses in one continuous line they would extend about six hundred miles.

The number of houses in Paris exceeds 30,000, and on an average they contain near twenty-six inhabitants each, the whole population is near a million. The average rent of the houses is four hundred dollars and a fraction over. There are about 3,100 houses furnished for the use of travellers and strangers, and they are occupied by a floating population of from 25 to 40,000 persons, among whom are few old people or children.

Two hundred public establishments adorn the city and add to its comfort and business. Among these are thirty-seven Catholic churches or temples, dedicated to the different sects, one bankers exchange, seven markets, twenty-seven theatres, twenty-four colleges, forty-two caserns or barracks, forty-seven hospitals and asylums, thirteen prisons, three cemeteries, and five slaughter houses. There are two vast establishments on the outskirts of the city, erected at enormous expense, where all the butchers of Paris are required to kill their cattle, and the other they pay the government a considerable fee, which goes to increase the revenue of the city.

The population of Paris did not exceed 100,000 inhabitants at the commencement of the fourteenth century; at the end of the sixteenth it had only 250,000, and, in the year 1791, only 524,000. Now its population probably exceeds 1,000,000; in 1841 it was 912,033.

The census of 1836 shows the amount of population then to have been 909,126 persons who were classed as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons not married,	269,833	220,660	490,513
Married,	176,693	172,920	349,613
Widows and widowers,	16,512	53,055	70,139
Total,	439,238	446,600	909,126

There has been a yearly increase of births in the French capital until now they exceed 30,000 annually, or about 82 births per day, or 3.41 per hour. The births are equal to one for twenty-seven inhabitants.

It will be observed that the births exceed the deaths. The latter are a little over 27,000 per annum, or about 3 per hour. The deaths are equal to one for thirty-three inhabitants.

Formerly the number of marriages was much less than at present; they are now over 9,000 per year, about the price of one per hour.

In the following table will be found the average and number of marriages for five years from 1831 to 1835, and the number of marriages in 1840 and 1844, in the following classes.

	Average for 5 years.	A. D., 1840.	A. D., 1844.
Between bachelors and maids,	5,433	7,344	7,772
" Bachelors and widows,	433	461	497
" Widowers and maids,	918	948	974
" Widowers and widows,	264	272	280

There are in Paris about 640 magistrates of different kinds: 1,400 lawyers, attorneys, notaries, etc.: 1,418 physicians: 800 barbers: 400 butchers, and about 1,500 grocers; 600 persons who keep boarding houses, (hotels garnis et logeurs); 900 restaurateurs, and 2,500 cabarets and small wine shops. About 10,000 drivers of coaches, cabs, stages and omnibuses; 20,000 domestics of whom 13,500 are males, and 21,500 are females. Upwards of 18,000 persons have received charity in one year, of whom 21,000 are foundlings.

About 1,972,000 person yearly make deposits in the saving fund, and the aggregate sum in 1843, exceeded $6,000,000, of which about one-fourth per cent. $7,100,000.

The revenue of the city is about $14,000,000, the greater part of which is employed to keep it in perfect order, to aid the hospitals, asylums, establishments, to the improvement of its streets, gardens, promenades, parks and public buildings.

HURCLUS.

Choice Selections.

FROM THE NATIONAL ERA.

THE MOTHER.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

A king, whose wisdom much concerned of old,
Heightened its fame like a star of gold,
That in his hall of judgment, firm, yet mild,
Were thither called two women with a child.

"Be mine, oh, king!" his mine, the mother cries;
Nay, said the other, then let speedest law!
The child is mine, and to my bosom lay,
When this false woman stole it thence away.

Then, said the king, Let each be reconciled;
Bring in the sword and cleave the child in twain!
And she whose child it was not, spake again,
Saying, Righteous judgment! straightway be it since.

Nay, said the other, all I have I'll give,
To me but nothing, so the child may live!

And the king said, in accent sweetly mild,
This woman is the mother of the child!
To which at once from out her inmost part,
Rush'd by the bearing of her faithful heart.

WOMEN IN LOVE.

An acute female writer, after remarking a little unsought-ably what capital diplomatists men are in love affairs, and how cool, how eager, sensible, rain women are, to believe them to be as much interested and high-minded, because they can scatter a little gold dust upon the surface of a common engine of selfishness within their bosoms—adds the following novel observations:

Women, on the contrary, are and well judging in other subjects, are blind as beetles when a man addresses the language of love to them; a moral mist rises over their understandings, and the greatest simpletons are hoaxed, and the poor man, even if his suit be hopeless, is instantly invested with some sort of merit, by virtue of his unsuccessful love. It is the romantic, that is the intense ratio to other things, experience in these affairs seems not only to avail a woman no more than a child, but rather to be a hinderance to her. Monsigner Mactai to follow his example, and record himself as a friend of those who had suffered for liberal opinions. There is a touch of humor about this anecdote that makes it perfectly enchanting.

While Archbishop of Imola, he was almost known to have exhibited his sympathy for those suffering in the cause of political reform, by furnishing many of the exiled patriots with money. A beautiful anecdote is related of his merciful and his manly disposition while he was in this situation. Among the other duties of the archbishop is that of a periodical survey of the prisons, in the course

THE SHAKERS.

In the course of debate in the Legislature of New York, on a application for special grants of power in holding property made by the Shakers of *Niskeuna*, in that State, the following rules and orders existing in that Society became known:

Contrary to order for any one to write the orders.

Contrary to order to inquire into the order of other families.

Contrary to order to inquire into any bargain that the Elders may make.

Contrary to order to open your mind out of the line of order."

Contrary to order to express counsel, or tell what the Elders say.

Contrary to order to go to church with non concerned.

Contrary to order to receive or write a letter, without the Elders perusal of it.

Contrary to order to take a book without liberty.

Contrary to order to go out among the world, or among families, without permission of the Elders.

Contrary to order to have any money privately.

Contrary to order to shake hands with a world's person without evident necessity.

Contrary to order to read newspapers in dwelling houses, or at any time, unless indispensee for that purpose is granted by the Elders.

Contrary to order to fold the left thumb over the right, in prayer, or when standing up in worship.

Contrary to order to kneel with the left hare uncovered.

Contrary to order to put the left foot on the left hand.

*To open your mind, is to express your grievances, or confess your sins. The line of order is the duties of the family.

Selected Articles.

THE EYES—USE OF GLASSES.

In the November number of the Journal, we gave some rules for preserving the eye-sight, which have been somewhat extensively circulated through the newspaper press. From that time to the present, we have been intending to say something more about the eyes.

The truth we were much troubled with weak eyes, and it was with difficulty that we were able to pursue our studies. As was the general custom then, much more than now, we were advised to use green glasses, and so strictly did we follow the advice, that not a day or an evening was passed without them occasion by many of our companions. With the purpose of recruiting, we took a letter of introduction from President Wayland to his father then residing at Kearney. Having arrived there, the introduction was presented, and we were made the guest of the reverend and venerable man. He was a New Englander, a man of sterling sense and integrity, and one of the best gardeners with whom it has ever been our pleasure to be acquainted.

While drinking the fat-headed healing waters of the place, it was our custom to spend a portion of each day in "dressing the garden," with our much esteemed host. We had been accustomed to sometimes upon one thing, sometimes another, but generally, upon some point of utility.

One day, the good old man, after looking round and casting a glance at our external green eyes, exclaimed, "I do not understand why your eyes are growing blind. When I was young, we rarely saw a young man who could not see better without glasses than with them. Now, every student wears them. What is the advantage?"

We were a little stumbled, but we threw off all blame from ourself, replied we had been advised to wear them on account of eyes

"I advise you to leave them off, on that account," was the prompt reply. We did so, and gradually, and used them less, but did not lay them aside entirely. Sometime afterwards having the good fortune to be married, at a time when we were good lady, in conjunction with the advice above named, we laid them wholly aside. There they have laid in all their glorious neglect ever since, and in our study-table drawer for a longer period than old Troy was besieged, and our eyes have been improving gradually year by year. This is the best advice to all who wear green glasses. Lay them aside, you will be better off without them.

We would give the same advice to all who wear other glasses, or, rather, we would advise all who have never put them on, never to do it. It is a shocking habit. To age approached it is contracting to put on glasses, and people imagine that they must have them, and are ordered by them. The result is, they do really believe that in the most cases, the eyes are injured by them. All tampering with the eyes is bad. They carry their power gradually and even twenty feet of small rope, or with strips of bark two or three inches wide, instead of two or three feet of muscular power. Instead of a man with unwashed wool inside of some of the finest fleeces,—putting in old bulls, dirty sweepings of bare floors, and sending up their fleeces as they are often would

The laws of England are said to make such things a penal offence, and would our farmers put their wool in such a condition yearly, as some now do, they would be punished enough to make them wish his wheat, pork, butter, &c., we should soon have enough of English and French competitors in our markets to make us feel that we must have free trade than any protective measures we can ever hope for. Our slovenly dishonest habits, deprive us of foreign competition, and secure to us the monopoly of our large manufacturing companies, bodies without souls. The qualities of American wool are such as to make it a most valuable article, and the disadvantages under which they must be sold in a foreign market for want of reputation, and small shipments of factitious lots, are such as to keep it out season with a small profit to the shipper. Every pound that we can export not only brings so much money into the country, but improves the market at home.

Some very judicious wool-dealers are constantly buying out of the fleeces, small scattering locks. But we are on the whole disposed to advise that all clean locks be put within the fleece to which they properly belong; it appears to us to be the most properly the business of the grader and wool-sorter to separate these locks from the fleeces, and put them in their proper places. In most instances in order to advantages for using them, or disposing of them for their value. We do not think the practice of English wool-growers to be worthy of imitation, in this respect. Let any rate this has been our uniform practice and we have yet to learn that it has ever been a disadvantage the condition of our wool either in this country or England. The wools put up in first rate order and sorted away in the most perfect manner, is the best thing for the holder to become interested in regard to its value. This, he may generally do through some intelligent grader, or by taking half a day to go to the factory, which, by the way, is all wrong, as the throwing of such an immense quantity upon the market at once, has the effect to reduce the price, as money is not to be had to buy all the wools of the country at once, unless they are sold at a very low rate, and the manufacturer is always better than the growers. If the wool is to be sold at home, the grower need have no anxiety about losing a sale by letting wool-buyers go away two or three times without it.

The Best Early Pea.—*Pyne*, which is the best early pea, taking sweetness, excellence of flavor, and productiveness into consideration. It is one of the names in the seed-shops, and are in doubt if any of these are better than the old *Dwarf Prince*.

Asparagus.—*Prince Albert* is the very best early pea we have ever cultivated. It is a week earlier than the best old varieties cultivated, and yields good crops.—*Genesee Farmer*.

Cf Good compliments are made of the bad condition in which American provisions and wool reach the British market. Rules of wood have been ordered on account of dirt, gum, &c.—*Genesee Farmer*.

LITERARY MOSAIC.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

"Tell! for you can, what it is to be wise.
Excuse me, I am a lowborn village of the plain!
"The men of Rome!" "And what is Rome?
And drops at each response, the jaunty cane.

"Ah! who can tell how hard it is to climb
The hills of science, to one who has never tried?"
Pronunciation is the thief of time
Let Herodotus discover if he can."

"The education forms the common mind,
The form of reason and the force of soul;
Must be used quite as the limbs
And with a sigh from feeder to the pole."

"Orpheus! I lay to meet thee thick alone,
Whereby'er I stand, double dost thou it see!
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown,
Or maiden meditation fancy free.

"Farewell! and whatsoever fate be kind,
Why to you mountain leave the gazing eye,
With spectacles on nose and pencil on side,
Your much the easier mistake to me.

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose beard descending sweeps his aged breast;
Laugh where we must, be candid where we can,
Man never is, but always to be blest."

Agricultural.

WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION.

A Convention of Wool Growers assembled at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 22nd instant. Col. Alex. Campbell was appointed Chairman, and Wm. H. Ladd and Jacob Perkins, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the Chairman to be, to take into consideration the wool producing interest in all its bearings, including the breeding of sheep, the protection and preparation of wool, its prior disposition, and the means of securing the best markets, and an adequate remuneration.

A communication was read from I. A. Merrell, Esq., showing the importance to Wool Growers, of the most accurate knowledge of the breeding of their flocks, that they now adopted—and recommending that wool depots be established to accomplish the object. The suggestion was adopted; and Wheeling, Va., fixed on for the Western Depot, and Springfield, Mass., for the Eastern.

A Committee was appointed to prepare an address to wool growers, on the importance of having their wools properly prepared for market, and to have most satisfactorily ascertained, that the wool grown in Eastern Ohio, Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, is considered the best description, and equal to any grown in any country in the world. Jas. Brown, from the said Committee, read a written report on the best mode of preparing wool for market and kindred subjects, which is appended:

PREPARING WOOL FOR MARKET.

The best mode of preparing wool for market is as follows:—First, before washing, examine carefully with the sheare all locks containing dirt in a hardened state. Then wet the sheep in every part, and let them stand overnight together in one heap or two. They should be taken out of the water (when the first put in for washing) so quickly as may be after the wool is fairly wet, as this tends to retain a large substance the fleece contains, which soon rots the dirt and gum in the wool which the sheep stand between. The soapy substance the first thing to escape as washing is commonly done. The best mode of washing is to use a full flow of water or, better, turning the sheep in different ways under the fall, till the action of the water brings every part of the fleece in contact with the stream. Two parts of the fleece with the hands after first soaking the sheep as before mentioned.

To wash sheep immediately after a soaking rain will answer very well, instead of wetting as above. Sheep should be washed in clean water. Water is clean, grassy field, free from bare spots of earth, and avoiding muddy and dusty roads on the way after washing. Sheep should be yarded for the night after washing as the wool is dry, which will be in two or three day days. When combed for shearing, the fleece should be laid on a clean floor, or table, or whatever place they are sheared upon, should be kept thoroughly clean. The fleeces must be kept perfectly dry, so that when they (the sheare) are wholly unfit for their business.

After the fleeces are taken off, they should be placed on a clean floor, and the locks cut off the outer end upwards, and be carefully examined all over by putting with the hands to find every tuft, which should then be carefully cut out. The fleece should then be rolled up snugly, and tied with a small twine. It farmers would not suffer a burrs, sticks, straw, &c., to get in their eight, it would be saved better and would cost but very little, yearly. Of this we speak from experience. A disregard of these little things, (the working cost which is but little, in addition to the expense of putting up wool,) is the greatest hindrance to the sale of American wools in England of any thing else. Farmers have generally no idea of the injury they suffer by a neglect of these matters, together with the shameful dishonesty practiced by the dirty fleece and gum and even twenty feet of small rope, or with strips of bark two or three inches wide, instead of two or three feet of muscular power. Instead of a man with unwashed wool inside of some of the finest fleeces,—putting in old bulls, dirty sweepings of bare floors, and sending up their fleeces as they are often would

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